

Bags of Vegetables Exhibited in Boat Wage Controversy And Along With Them Come a Bill and Comparative Table of Old and Present Prices of Groceries

Potatoes, eggs, onions, beans, coffee, corn and raisins were exhibits at yesterday's hearing of the harbor boatmen's wage controversy before the War Labor Board. Bags of them, with a bill showing how much they cost, were introduced to counteract any effect upon the board that might have been produced by a statement from the boat owners purporting to show that between last July and January 8 the prices of ninety-six food staples had declined 3.5 per cent.

This statement carried a tabulation made for the boat owners by Daniel F. Kelly, a public accountant, showing comparative prices of various groceries, just before adjournment. Frank H. Walsh, counsel for the affiliated unions of boatmen, produced the potatoes and other articles. He said they had been purchased by a marine worker after a canvass to find the cheapest possible place.

Here Is the Bill

The bill accompanying them, which was introduced in evidence, showed the following prices:

Onions, 8 cents a pound; eggs, 60 cents; raisins, 14 cents; coffee, 31 cents; can of corn, 15 cents; potatoes, 9 cents for two pounds; lima beans, dried, 18 cents.

"And if anybody can get them any cheaper, he can have these," said Mr. Walsh.

George Lina, of the marine department of the New York Central Railroad; Robert S. Clark, tugmaster of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Henry M. Lee, a lighterman of Brooklyn, and Edward J. McLean, chief of the wage bureau of the railroad administration, Eastern region, were among the witnesses heard.

Mr. Lina said that 70 per cent of the men in charge of the 184 railroad barges and lighters operating in the harbor lived with their families on the boats and thus saved house rent; also they actually worked an average of three hours a day, although on duty ten, and were paid time and a half for overtime.

Captain Clark said the railroad tugs, operating on a twelve-hour basis, with two shifts of crew, lost three hours a day on account of the shifts.

Objects to Tug Change

Mr. Lee, the Bronxville lighterman, said the twelve-hour day on the tugs, ten hours on the lighters and eight hours for the longshoremen, tried well into each other and any change, particularly to eight hours on the tugs, would be detrimental to fast freight handling.

Paul Boyette, counsel for the boat owners, directed Mr. Lee's attention to a newspaper clipping quoting a statement of William G. McAdoo, former director general of the railroad administration, to the effect that the limit in wage increases practically had been reached.

The contribution of Mr. McAdoo was a tabulation showing the increase of the cost of living and the increase of wages granted to all classes of harbor workers. This was a chart, covering the years 1915 and 1918. It allotted 43 per cent of the average wage income to food, 18 per cent to shelter, 6 per cent to light and fuel, 18 per cent to clothing and 20 per cent to "sundries." It was admitted as evidence without objection. After Theodore L. Burgess, counsel representing the railroad administration, had introduced a New York Times clipping of yesterday showing a slump in various food prices, the board adjourned to meet Monday.

Man Who Said He Killed Miss Riddell Released

O'Donnell Now Denies Guilt; Facts Show He Could Not Have Committed Crime

In the same matter of fact tone in which he "confessed" last week that he had murdered Margaret Riddell, Patrick O'Donnell declared yesterday what he termed "the facts of the case," that he was guiltyless. A few moments later the man was released, on motion of District Attorney Leary, of Queens, who said the evidence showed O'Donnell could not have been in Richmond Hill when the girl was killed, on the night of January 15.

Last week, in Yonkers, O'Donnell, who had just been arrested, was asked if he had killed Miss Riddell. "I did," was the reply.

Yesterday, when the magistrate asked the same question, he answered: "I did not."

Upon being discharged, O'Donnell turned to the magistrate, muttered "Thank you," shook hands with the district attorney, and then left the court room with his wife and father.

Industrial Leaders In Jersey Organize

Executive Committee Named to Secure Co-operation by All Interests

Representatives of the financial, labor, agricultural, transportation and manufacturing interests of New Jersey have organized the Industrial Commission for the State of New Jersey.

The new association is to secure co-operation of all the part of all the interests represented in the industrial life of the state, and when it was organized last Wednesday night at the Robert Trust Hotel, Newark, the state's most prominent industrial men were present.

The executive committee chosen consists of the following members: Warren C. King, president of the Manufacturers' Council, State of New Jersey, chairman; Arthur A. Quinn, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, vice-chairman; W. G. Besler, president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Elwood S. Bartlett, president of the New Jersey State Bankers' Association; and Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, dean of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mail To and From Germany May Be Banned Many Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—According to the official British and French viewpoints, it may be several months before direct communication through the mails between Germany and the outside world will be permitted. Indirect communication with Germany for commercial purposes may be permitted at present under license.

Wife Sues \$100,000 Heir On Non-Support Charge

Jesse W. Powers, 2d, Aged 53, in Answer Says Spouse, 27, Has Lost Interest in Him

Alleging abandonment and non-support, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Powers, began a separation suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Jesse W. Powers, 2d, of 34 Mount Morris Park West. Mrs. Powers says that when she married the defendant he was receiving a salary of \$4,500 a year, but that he has not worked in three years.

Mr. Powers' father died in 1914, leaving a life trust of \$600,000 to his widow, to be divided among her six children at her death. The elder Mrs. Powers died December 4 last, one-sixth share of the being now held for the defendant in the present suit.

Mr. Powers says that the value of the estate has been overestimated and that his share will amount to no more than \$60,000. He has not received it and is without ready funds.

Mr. Powers alleges that his wife induced his brother, Charles Powers, to bring a court proceeding against his mother, on the allegation that she was wasting the trust fund left by his father.

In his answer Mr. Powers said he is fifty-three years old and his wife twenty-seven, and that Mrs. Powers is not interested in him because of his age. He asserted his continued love for his wife. He said he could not work because of nervousness.

Justice Finch decided that Mr. Powers must support his wife and their eight-year-old son, with whom she is living at the home of her parents, at 2675 Broadway. The court awarded the wife \$60 a month temporary alimony, pending trial.

Sheriff's Objection To Death Penalty Stirs Much Debate

Two Judges Contend That Abolition of Electric Chair Would Act to Encourage Wave of Crime in State

Sheriff Knott precipitated a wide discussion when he advocated abolition of capital punishment in New York State in a speech to the second panel of the Sheriff's jury Wednesday night at the Hotel Biltmore. Argument for and against the proposition started at once at the dinner, Judge William D. Cunningham, of the Court of Claims, taking issue with Sheriff Knott on the subject.

Since then the Sheriff also has received many views for or against his suggestion, and he is eager that all persons who have any opinion on the matter shall let him have them. A bill already has been introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Lilly, one of the women members.

One Judge Favors Change

One of the judges on the bench of General Sessions, Judge William H. Williams, who is a member of the jury, is the only one who is known to favor doing away with the electric chair and substituting life imprisonment as the extreme punishment for murder. Two judges, Judge John B. McLean and Judge Joseph F. McGuire, yesterday expressed themselves in opposition to the change.

Others agree with Sheriff Knott. "Capital punishment certainly acts as a deterrent to criminals. Talk of abolishing it, I believe, is a mad and sentimental thing. I would favor a return to the old law of capital punishment in cases of robbers who use dangerous weapons and in the case of rape."

Sheriff Knott is wrong when he says statistics show a decrease of homicides. Society is entitled to protect itself and it has the moral right to take a life to avenge the taking of another. In that respect I am a firm believer in the application of the Mosaic law."

Fear a Deterrent to Crime

"I don't agree with Sheriff Knott," said Judge McGuire. "I never knew of a criminal who did not regret the punishment of death. They are all anxious to take life imprisonment instead of the electric chair. If this is true, the fear of the chair must be constantly in the minds of the criminals before they commit crime."

"I understand the suspension of the death penalty in France for a time brought about the terrible reign of the apaches in Paris. Later it had to be reinstated to check the depredations of these outlaws. The same thing undoubtedly will occur in New York if the death penalty were suspended. The Governor has the power to commute the death sentence where it is desirable to do so, therefore I do not believe the law should be changed."

Dr. Jowett May Return Here

Rumor Says Former Fifth Ave. Pastor Will Leave London

Rumors that the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, would resign as pastor of the Westminster Chapel, London, to return to his former New York charge, could not be substantiated here yesterday. According to "The Pall Mall Gazette" it is said the minister's health would cause him to quit England for the cooler, drier climate of New York.

Frederick A. Wallis, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner and elder in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, said he had heard nothing of Dr. Jowett's intended return to America except what he had made a visit to this country probably in October and November. In the event that he is here then it is expected that the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Church will be opened to him for that period.

Receiver for Weisbecker

Creditors' Petition Alleges Market Company Owes \$140,000

Judge Mayer, in the Federal Court yesterday, appointed George F. Hinrichs receiver in equity for the retail market of Charles Weisbecker, Inc., of 266-270 West 125th Street.

The appointment was made on a creditors' petition filed by the Meyer & Bush Company, a New Jersey corporation, whose claim for merchandise sold amounts to \$138,500. The company alleges it is acting for other creditors whose claims aggregate \$140,000. The assets of the defendant's business are placed at \$233,119.

N. Y. Harbor Work 25 Years Behind, Says Commission

Antiquated and Inefficient Methods Used in Handling Cargoes, Report to U. S. Shipping Board Declares

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—According to a report of the port and harbor facilities commission of the United States Shipping Board to the Senate Commerce Committee, New York is still wearing the harbor fashions of 1893.

"The loading and unloading of cargo is being conducted at that port to-day just as it was twenty-five years ago," says the commission.

Great Lakes shipping men who have seen the New York loading and unloading methods say the commission might as well have said that they were the same as they were a hundred years ago.

This report, following one recently submitted to the Commerce Committee by the tariff commission on free zone ports, gives some suggestion of the manifold aspects of just two of the numerous collateral subjects that must be successfully dealt with to make the 20,000,000 tons of shipping that may be flying the American flag within two or three years a real mercantile marine instead of merely so many vessels.

Beaten by Great Britain

Although coal and ore are handled on the Great Lakes in a manner unsurpassed anywhere else in the world, and New Yorkers can see the devices and methods used by merely taking a night's journey to a lake port, they have refused to profit by the lesson and have permitted the ports of Great Britain vastly to surpass them in modernity.

New York, however, is not worse off in this respect than most of the other ocean ports of the United States, whose methods are generally described as "antiquated and inefficient." It remained for the ports and harbor facilities commission to call in the manufacturers of loading and unloading machinery and ask them to undertake to produce the kinds required for general cargo.

The commission finds that bunkering arrangements are generally poor and wasteful of time and labor. It is inclined to think that coaling at piers is a more economical method than by the use of lighters, but either way modern machinery is needed.

Enough for Some Years

Generally speaking, the commission thinks the present port facilities will be sufficient for a number of years to come, as the return of peace will relieve the North Atlantic ports of the congestion caused by the concentration of too large a proportion of export traffic through them. New York Port, however, requires additional piers unless the construction should be undertaken in the near future of "a big modern terminal on the lower bay."

The commission has roughly prepared plans for such a terminal, and also for railway terminals in New Jersey. Another relief measure proposed for New York City is the zoning of the city for the purpose of facilitating the handling of cargo through the streets.

The commission recommends that if it be made a permanent organization it should be authorized "to construct an ideal terminal at one of our seaports."

More Drydocks Needed

The commission says there should be one drydock for every 93,000 tons of shipping, but that immediate requirements can be met with an allowance of one to every 125,000 tons. It has, therefore, recommended the following programme of floating drydocks: New York, 10; Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3; Norfolk, 1 (and also a large repair plant); Pensacola, 1; San Francisco, 2; Los Angeles, 1; Portland, Ore., 1; Seattle, 1; Charleston, 1; and a marine railway at Astoria, Ore. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has authorized the construction of nineteen drydocks, two of which are to be of 20,000 tons capacity.

The tariff commission's report on free zones in ports strongly favors the introduction of this plan into all American ocean ports. A "free zone" is a definitely set off district within which foreign goods may be landed, stored and manufactured without payment of duty or the giving of bonds. Its use greatly facilitates maritime trade in which a port is the basis of interchange between foreign countries, and also stimulates manufacturing for export of materials of foreign origin.

For such purposes it provides the advantages of free trade without interfering with established tariff systems. Without free zone ports it will be difficult to build up a great transshipment trade, the existence of which is held to be of the greatest importance to the successful operation of the American merchant marine.

Strange White Tribe Found in China Hills

A tribe of white men whose chief characteristic is their ferocious courage has been found in the western mountains of China by Dr. Joseph Beech, president of the West China Union University, at Chongta.

Dr. Beech, who recently arrived in this country to aid in the Methodist Episcopal centenary campaign for \$85,000,000 for missionary work at home and abroad, tells also of another race of white men, who greatly resemble Bohemians, to be found in the great hills.

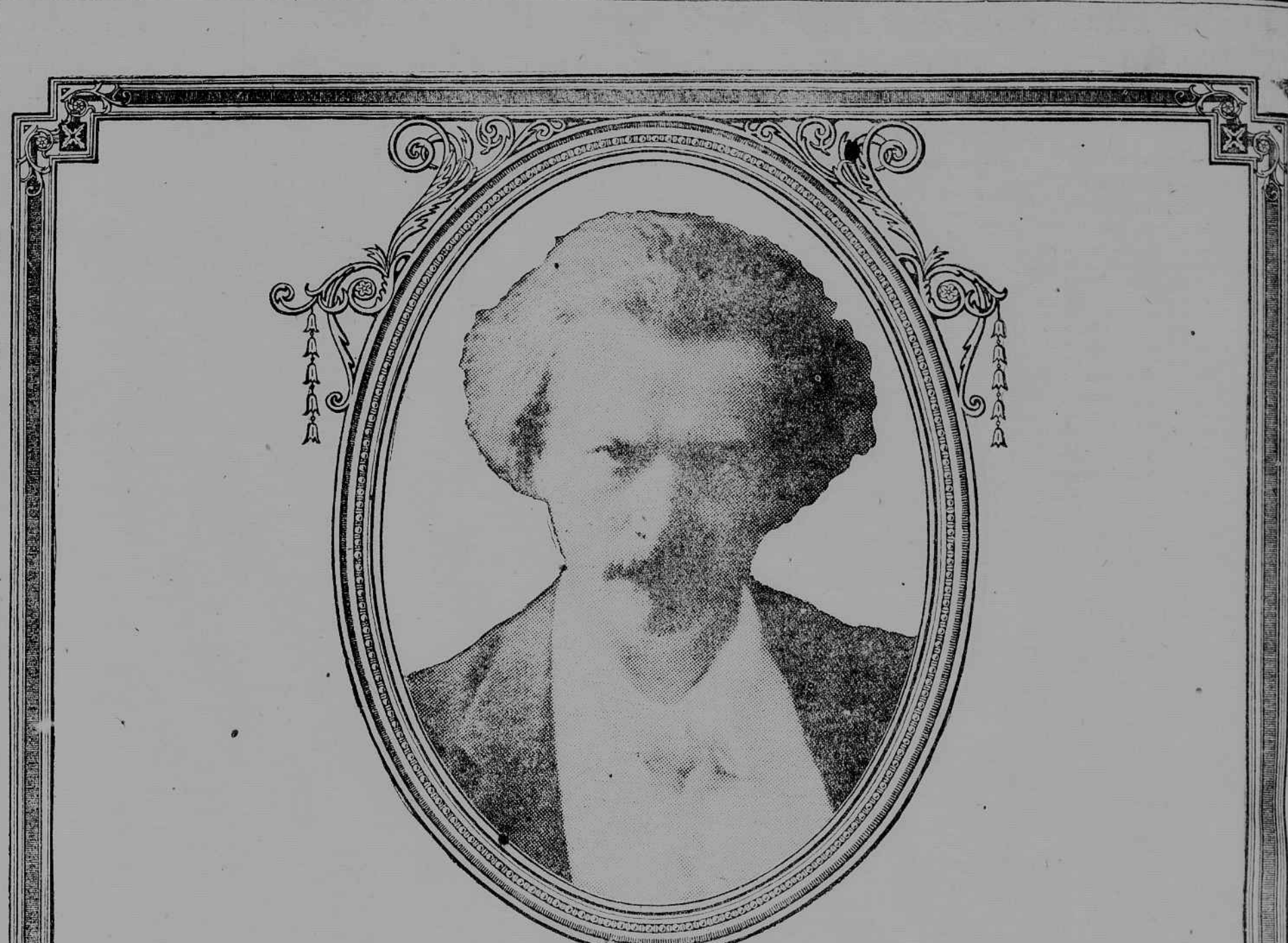
"There are forty or fifty different tribes," Dr. Beech said, "all speaking different languages and all different in physical appearance in the mountains west and southwest Szechuen. Our maps these tribes are called a part of China, but they are really independent, and have fought the Chinese from time immemorial."

This tribe, resembling Anglo-Saxons, lives in the district of Sung Pan. It is described to me as consisting of large men whose bravery is considered a marvel by Chinese. They never run away; a Chinese friend told me 'They love to fight.'"

Liberty Bond Thief Is Given Long Prison Term

Alfred Martin De Mott, who pleaded guilty in General Sessions to a charge of stealing \$10,000 worth of Liberty bonds from Dominick & Dominick, of 117 Broadway, was sentenced yesterday by Judge McIntyre to not less than four years and not more than nine years and six months.

The board of governors of the stock exchange in a letter to the court referring to the De Mott case, wrote: "Owing to the prevalence of larcenies of Liberty bonds, members of the exchange believe that the public interests demand severe measures when the guilty persons are apprehended."



The Aeolian Company Announces Two Duo-Art Rolls BY PADEREWSKI

His Own Famous "Minuet" and the Chopin "Butterfly" Etude

Being the first to be completed of the series played by the master under his contract to record his interpretations exclusively for the Duo-Art Piano in the future

PADEREWSKI sailed for Europe on the 7th of November. The wonderful work he has done in this country for his beloved Poland during the years of the war has borne its fruit, and he has gone abroad to bring it to completion if he may.

Paderewski has sailed from our shores many times before during his career. Behind him each time he has left priceless recollections in the memories of the thousands who have heard him play.

This time, however, he has left something of infinitely greater value than mere memories. Part of his genius, part of his personality, part of his very musical self, remain to keep alive the inspiring influence of his playing.

Though in person more than three thousand miles away, yet this very day Paderewski is playing the piano at Aeolian Hall.

He is playing two of his favorite encore numbers. And he is playing these beautiful compositions over and over for every music-lover who cares to hear them, and he is playing them as he does

when the spirit of his genius and poetical imagination are at their highest flood.

A Letter From ALEXANDER LAMBERT
one of America's Greatest Teachers

New York, January 10, 1919.
The Aeolian Company,
Aeolian Hall, New York.

Gentlemen:
I have had the privilege of listening to Paderewski's two Duo-Art Rolls—his own "Minuet," Opus 14, No. 1, and Chopin's "Etude," Opus 25, No. 9. They are truly fascinating. I have heard Paderewski many times; indeed, I think there are very few who are more familiar with his playing and, I confess, had I been listening from the next room to these rolls, it would have been difficult to realize that Paderewski himself was not seated at the instrument, so perfectly did the Duo-Art reproduce his actual performances.

Yours sincerely,
Alex. Lambert

The Importance of the Duo-Art Rolls

The making of a Duo-Art Record Roll is a matter of the utmost importance to an artist. Unlike his public performances, they are permanent records

of his playing. Not only are they heard by thousands who never hear him in person, but they are the pianist's only possible heritage to posterity.

The great musicians who are making Duo-Art Rolls fully realize this.

On the very day before he sailed, and amid the press of numberless other matters, Paderewski spent three precious hours giving the final touches to the two rolls, though he had already spent many days in perfecting them.

Such is the seriousness with which the Duo-Art Piano is regarded by these musicians. Josef Hofmann, another of the great pianists who are recording their playing for the Duo-Art, says:

"The making of these rolls has required hard and painstaking work, and I have spent many hours on each different composition, but I am quite confident you will agree with me that the results justify all the effort made. . . . They are indeed my actual interpretations with all that implies."

While Paderewski, himself, writes:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate you again on your splendid achievement in the production of the Duo-Art Piano. . . . I shall be glad indeed to have my playing reproduced with such manifest fidelity."

Among the artists who have made Record Rolls for the Duo-Art are:
Clarence Adler
Adriano Ariani
Harold Bauer
Carolyn Beebe
Ferruccio Busoni
Winifred Byrd
Charles Wakefield Cadman
Terese Carreno
George Copeland
Alfred Corti
Walter Damrosch
Carl Friedberg
Arthur Friesheim
Rudolph Ganz
Angelo Giorni
Leopold Godowsky
Catherine Godson
Percy Grainger
Enrique Granados

Among the artists who have made Record Rolls for the Duo-Art are:
Mark Hambourg
Jed Homan
Ernest Hutcheson
Albert Jonas
Alexander Lambert
Ethel Leginska
Tina Lerner
Gustav Novak
Ignace Jan Paderewski
John Pacifici
Rafila Renard
Beryl Rubinstein
Camille Saint Saens
Xavier Scharwenka
Ernest Schelling
Arthur Schnitzler
Maurice Strakosky
and many others

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